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THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

—Do not fail to read Dr. E. E. Hale's proposition on page 27, "The High Court of America."

—Rev. J. H. Ecob, D.D., of Albany, N.Y., from whose remarkable article in the New York *Independent* we make a suggestive extract, was the pastor of Hon. J. G. Blaine at Augusta, Me., and on terms so confidential that his testimony is absolutely convincing.

—“One part force and nine parts of love.” So writes to us a good man who is a soldier. We believe that if even one-tenth of the money and effort now laid out to prepare for war were employed to obtain information and to secure justice and peace, no war would arise between any but savage nations.

—It is not likely that any war vessels will be sent to Colombia at present as the result of the recent alleged seizure of American vessels at ports in that country, as the information now in the possession of the Secretary of State would seem to indicate that the Colombian authorities were justified in refusing clearance to vessels at points not regular ports of entry.

—The official return of the number of cabin passengers who landed at New York in 1889 from transatlantic steamships has just been published. The number was 96,686, which would indicate that the estimate of 70,000 or 75,000 visitors to the Paris Exhibition, made at the close of last season, was substantially correct.

—“It is only semi-barbarous men and women who try to work conviction in each other with broomsticks and bludgeons.”—R. S. Storrs.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The quarterly meeting of the American Peace Society was held Dec. 23, at Pilgrim Hall. The committee on the World's Peace Congress in the United States in 1892 was instructed to take decisive measures toward calling the congress as soon as the place of the exhibition is determined. After the report of the committee appointed to memorialize the Conference of American Nations now in session, and the reading of the memorial sent to Secretary Blaine, president of that congress, there was an interesting discussion on the probable influence of the recent revolution in Brazil on the action of the conference now holding its sessions in Washington. The change in the Brazilian Government, and the possible withdrawal of its representative, or his unwillingness to pledge his country to any policy of arbitration was canvassed. This and the complication in Colombia may delay action in this regard, but so far as these things are likely to lead to war, they make a general and settled arbitral policy all the more important to America.

A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the Friends' yearly meeting from Indiana at Washington, and go before the Conference committee on arbitration at such time as the latter may select for hearing.

An encouraging report was made by Secretary R. B. Howard of a recent meeting of the Rhode Island (Auxiliary) Peace Society of Providence. Four meetings were

held, Dec. 5-8, two of them addressed by William Jones of England on recent consultations with the Chinese and American Governments on the subject of an arbitral treaty. President Andrews of Brown University presided at the meeting held with the students of Brown University, and made a brief address. Mr. Jones has returned to England, and will devote himself to international arbitration in Europe. He has just completed a journey round the world, advocating this cause, especially in Australia, India and China.

A courteous reply was sent to Dr. Daniel Breed of Washington, D. C., in response to his proposition for a Peace fund.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

This body has adjourned. As an exhibition of international comity, and the practicability of discussing matters of common and even conflicting interest, it was a marked success. No paper received greater commendation from foreign specialists than the report on the United States Life Saving Service made by Hon. S. I. Kimball, its Superintendent and original organizer. The paper was an exposition of facts honorable to the energy, earnestness and devotion to duty of our Life Saving Service. It is a monument to the benevolence of our age. Some express disappointment that the definite recommendations of the Conference cover so narrow a range and touch so superficially the real sources of the greatest dangers at sea. It must be remembered that the Conference was not a school of scientists or inventors. It was simply an assembly of the practical and experienced men of maritime nations to consider and adjust internationally the facts which science and experiment furnished them. They could agree upon uniform signals and what constitutes the right of way at sea. But so little is known as to the laws that govern the transmission of sound on the ocean, that few rules can be made which depend on such knowledge.

Legislation must wait on science. Knowledge and not ignorance must be the basis of rules. We rejoice in the good temper and even the meagre outcome of this Conference, and are glad that it is to resume its sessions by the invitation of the British Government at some time not far in the future.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN DELEGATES.

When the delegates to the Pan-American Congress were in Philadelphia, three copies of Josiah W. Leeds' Smaller History of the United States were presented to the delegates from the Republics of Mexico, Chili and Venezuela, respectively. This book, like the author's larger United States History, occupies the view point of peace and the amicable determination of international differences.

The following went with the souvenir to the delegate from Chili:

“The concluding stanza of Bryant's beautiful poem, 'Christmas in 1875,' which the poet marked as 'supposed to be written by a Spaniard,' runs as follows:

“Oh, when the day shall break
O'er realms unlearned in warfare's cruel arts,
And all their millions wake
To peaceful tasks performed with willing hearts,
On such a blessed morn
Well may the nations say that Christ is born.”